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Senate nor the sovereignty of European rulers can stop it. (Applause.)

Mr. HAMILL: Would the gentleman agree to arbitrate questions arising under the Monroe Doctrine?

Mr. BARTHOLDT: I have referred to that, and the gentleman has not heard me. Now, let me continue. I stated that a reservation is made in case of special agreements, and the advice and consent of the Senate must be obtained before the President can refer any case to arbitration; and this reservation in regard to the Senate, which our Government had to make under the Constitution, explains, by the way, why in the British treaty the government of the self-governing dominion whose interests are affected is to be consulted and why in the French treaty it is stipulated that the agreement shall be "subject to the procedure required by the constitutional laws of France." These reservations, in other words, are made to place the high contracting parties on an equality. What the consent of the American Senate is to Great Britain and France is the consent of the British Dominion that may be affected on the compliance with the constitutional laws of France to us.

In the short time allotted to me I could touch only very slightly the arguments in favor of the position which our great President and the Secretary of State have taken on this all-important question, but if the House will grant me the time, I shall come back to this subject on some future occasion.

I hold, Mr. Speaker, that the signing of these arbitration treaties marks a new era in the history of the world, which will come to regard brutal war as a nightmare of bygone days. It is the greatest step in advance made since the abolition of human slavery in the direction of a higher and better civilization. (Applause.) As an American I am proud of the fact that an American President has taken the initiative in the great movement for more permanent peace, namely, a peace based on law, not on force, a movement which will eventually result in relieving the human family of intolerable burdens and free the civilized world from the physical and moral damage of war. If President Taft succeeds in his world-redeeming policy, he will rank with Abraham Lincoln for having stopped man killing as the great martyr President stopped man selling. (Applause.)

The SPEAKER *pro tempore* (Mr. CONRY): The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. MANN: Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman be allowed to proceed for five minutes.

The SPEAKER: Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. BARTHOLDT: Mr. Speaker, if it was customary in such matters to do so, I would submit a resolution to the consideration of the House, reading as follows:

"Resolved, That the House of Representatives approve the pending arbitration treaties between the United States and Great Britain and France as instruments to lessen the possibilities and to promote the cause of more permanent peace; and further

"Resolved, That as the direct representatives of the people we call upon the Senate of the United States to ratify these treaties without change and without further delay."

(Applause.)

Mr. Speaker, I shall be very glad now to yield to anyone who desires to ask me any question.

Mr. MORSE, of Wisconsin: Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BARTHOLDT: Certainly.

Mr. MORSE, of Wisconsin: Mr. Speaker, I would like to have the gentleman from Missouri explain a little more clearly to me why the Monroe Doctrine could not be considered under this arbitration treaty.

Mr. BARTHOLDT: To answer my friend's question I am afraid I shall have to repeat myself. I stated that the Monroe Doctrine is a policy of this Government. It is true that it affects other nations, but as soon as the other nations are willing and ready to recognize that policy, then it seems to me that policy is safe. We have evidence that not only Great Britain, but nearly all the other great nations of Europe, have given their silent consent to that policy of the Monroe Doctrine, and consequently as a policy that matter will never be subject to arbitration. Let me add right here for the information of some gentlemen who may not have paid attention to this matter: The Monroe Doctrine is not nearly as important today as it was even 10 years ago for the simple reason that at the Hague conference it was determined—all nations agreeing in that determination, and it is now a part of the international law of the world—that contractual debts could no longer be collected by force in either Central or South America. That takes out of the western hemisphere nearly every element of friction which has heretofore caused trouble, and therefore, I say, the Monroe Doctrine is today not as important as it was, and the European powers are ready to recognize it. (Applause.)

Let Us Have Peace !

A Prayer.

BY GEORGE GRAFF, JR.

Lord God of Love, Let us have peace,
From war's vain sacrifice give us release,
Grant peace the victories war cannot know,
God of the Ages, Thy mercy show.

Hast Thou not seen Thy fields and meadows green
Red with the blood of men, where war hath been?
Dost Thou not know war's fearful endless roll,
The countless graves of those who paid the toll?
Teach us to learn to build, Oh, Gentle Lord,
Not to destroy; but bend each wielded sword
Into a ploughshare, Thy fields to increase,
Lord of the lives to be, Let us have peace!

God of the fatherless, we pray to Thee,
Father of all of us, hear Thou our plea.
"Peace and good-will," Thine own word increase,
Lord God of Love, Let us have peace!

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. . . President Restrepo, in his message to the Colombian Congress on July 21, said that there had been no adjustment of the difficulties with the United States which grew out of the secession of Panama. He declared himself to be in favor of the submission of the matters in dispute to arbitration. Our Government has so far shown no disposition to entertain the proposal of Colombia that these differences be arbitrated. Why not? one is tempted to ask.